

Gettysburg.

F. P. Lehman has begun concreting the streets bordering his new business block. Whether this is the beginning of concreting the streets of our city is not debatable. Really, it seems as if Mr. Lehman is not hindered and given the encouragement merited that he concrete the streets throughout our corporate limits, and why not? It seems to me that if he will do it, it will be well done. And why may not our people enjoy the convenience of clean and attractive streets as well as do other places? Wait and see what we will see. There is a large future in store for us.

O. R. Krickenberg addressed a large assemblage from his auto on our streets in front of Clark's hardware store Saturday night. What he said was well received, and without doubt will have a telling effect for him. It seems he would be among the reformers, and in some ways would distance Progressives in his endeavor to provide simpler and more economic ways of government. That is right, Oscar, go after the grafters and you will find plenty of fellows here to hold your coat while you give them a severe drubbing.

George Mann of near Greenville gave his sister, Mrs. M. Grise, a call Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Hoffman returned to her home at Bowling Green last Saturday, somewhat improved in health from her visit here of a couple of weeks.

The first quarterly meeting of this M. E. circuit will be held on next Saturday at 2:30 o'clock p. m. and Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. at Versailles.

On next Wednesday at 2:15 o'clock p. m., candidate for governor Garfield will pass through on his itinerary of our county and will give us a talk on the streets from his auto in passing, telling us, I suppose, why we should vote for him in preference to all others aspiring for the same office. I suppose the issues of this campaign will be pretty thoroughly discussed, the one "Why I should be elected" in preference to all others. But this may be so, it seems to me the constitutional amendments are not discussed to the extent they should, on account of which I will give the taxation amendment a little attention in passing. There are two features worth considering embodied in it, viz: Limiting the taxation rate, and classifying property as to valuation. As to the first, I do not favor limit as to maximum rate placed in the constitution. It is needful that a rate or no rate be prescribed, which will furnish the means for government purposes and make all needful improvements without resort to special elections to authorize such taxation. The only limitation we need is a common sense limitation, to enable us to elect men of sufficient capacity to administer the government in an economic way devoid of

grafting. If this is done we need have no limitation of tax rate. Of course, it may be said that special elections may be held authorizing special worthy need. But can not the trouble and expense of a special election be avoided by electing capable men to office? It does seem to me that it would be better and cheaper to elect capable men than to hold a special election. What say you? As to the classification of property, I fail to see either justice or propriety for that. The classification is first, real estate; second, tangible personal property; chattels, such as domestic animals, implements machinery, &c., and third, intangible property, such as notes, bonds, credits, &c. I have no objection to classification were it not that the classification includes a valuation of each differing from the other. It is only a means by which owners of the different classes of property hope to throw the burden of taxes upon the other fellow. Every person is equal before the law and every person should equally share the burdens of the government and the improvement of it according to his wealth, and not according to the means provided by law to throw it upon the other fellow. There is no reason either in politics or justice why that amendment should be sustained.

Oct. 19.

Keep Your Stomach and Liver Healthy.

A vigorous stomach, perfect working liver and regular acting bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good digestion, correct constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the bowels. Only 25c at your druggist.

Palastina.

Our High School now has a Glee Club, which meets each Friday evening.

Miss Mabel Turner and friend of Greenville visited J. B. Wilcox's last Sunday.

The Rythian Sisters had a do not know what, but something gay—last Friday night.

The K. of P. bean supper is one week from next Thursday night, Oct. 29.

Charles Jefferis has purchased the two fields south of John Parment's, of Mrs. Hill, and is building a barn on the north lot.

H. Cramer and wife are now occupying the house owned by Mr. Owens.

Remember, you people, if there are any such in this vicinity, that jealousy, spitefulness and revenge never pay large dividends. Such feelings only belittle the character; better be a booster all ways, than a kicker.

Oct. 19.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LIQUOR FIGHT TO OBSCURE SUFFRAGE

Brewers Filed Amendment Only to Evade Question of Political Equality.

ROW OF THEIR SEEKING

President of Ohio Suffragists Explains Position of Organization to Other Questions.

The desire of the brewers to defeat equal suffrage was the sole reason why Ohio has a state-wide wet and dry fight on its hands this year. Had not the women of the state initiated their measure for political equality, neither the brewers nor the Anti-Saloon League would have initiated the constitutional amendments, which they are respectively supporting.

This much misunderstood feature of the present campaign is explained by Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage association.

"In the first place," she says, "let me explain that the suffrage association is not a temperance organization. It has no connection whatever with the Anti-Saloon League. It has just one article of faith, and that is to permit women to enjoy their long withheld political rights. This is of immense more fundamental importance than any mere question of policy.

"When women vote they will be free to take sides on the liquor question. Many of them doubtless will vote dry. Many others will vote wet. A majority of them want the ballot for reasons entirely apart from the liquor question. It is a matter of self-respect to come to be classed with idiots, criminals and children.

Wanted Cause Fairly Weighed. "All that we have ever sought has been a fair consideration of our rights as human beings. Apparently this has been the one thing that our adversaries were not willing we should have. If they could help it. They persistently try to put us in the position of seeking the ballot for some ulterior motive—as though one should inquire into the motives of an alien who asked to be naturalized.

"When I speak of our adversaries, I mean the brewers, for they have furnished the money, the workers and the political pull that has been arrayed against us. The so-called anti-suffragists in Ohio do not count, except as a very thin mask for the brewers' campaign.

"This fight has been of their seeking, not ours. Evidently they have something on their consciences which makes them fear political power in the hands of women. Just why this should be, I cannot prove from past suffrage experience.

"We hoped for a clear field this year to test sentiment on political equality. There seemed a fair chance to avoid a wet and dry fight, for the state had a new license law which was supposed to please the wets and even the dries were expected to await a test of its workings before launching an attack. We are assured by persons in touch with both the wet and dry organizations that this was the situation until it became apparent that the women would have signatures enough to initiate a suffrage amendment.

Sought to Round Up Vote. "The brewers then saw that if they were to defeat suffrage they must take some steps to have their own contingent at the polls and to inflame them with the belief that their personal liberty was assailed. To do this, it was necessary to initiate some kind of a proposal. The so-called home rule amendment was hastily drawn up and petitions put into circulation.

"The brewers shrewdly calculated for just the result that followed. The temperance people did not feel that they could remain dormant when a measure was proposed repealing the Rose law and they were adverse to fighting on the defensive. The only thing left for them was to initiate a proposal of their own and they decided on very short notice to undertake a state-wide prohibition amendment.

Older Than Saloon Question. "In answer to those who say that suffrage is a mere aid to the prohibition movement, I would point out that women have been clamoring for their rights in Ohio for more than 60 years, while there has been an organized anti-saloon movement until the last 20 years. The priority in seeking signatures to petitions this year is also significant. We started our fight in March. The brewers did not enter their canvass until nearly July—just as the anti-saloon forces moved last of all. Had we remained dormant, I am satisfied that neither of the other factions would have done anything.

"I suppose it is too much to expect that we can get fair and separate consideration of the suffrage question without someone trying to throw dust in the eyes of the voter—or perhaps I should say, blow him to the eyes of the voter. But I am satisfied that voters will understand the ruse of our opponents, and refuse to ignore the main issue, which is that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed."

MANY O. K. SUFFRAGE

SCORE OR MORE OF SOCIETIES MAKE IT PART OF THEIR PROPAGANDA.

The following list of endorsing organizations gives an idea of the auxiliary aids working for suffrage in Ohio. This list embraces men's, women's and mixed associations:

The Progressive party, which polled 217,995 votes in 1912.

The Prohibition party, which polled 16,607 votes in 1912.

The Socialist party, which polled 27,702 votes in 1912.

Ohio College women, with 200 members present.

Columbus Ministerial union.

Ohio Sunday School association.

Northwest Methodist Conference.

500 members; Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 1,000; Cleveland Council of Women, 2,000; Toledo Council of Women, 2,000; Evangelical Association, 11,783; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 26,000; Ohio Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, 42,000; Christian Endeavor Union, 150,000; Federation of Labor, 250,000; Daughters of America, Ohio Spiritual Association.

The campaign of 1912 was endorsed by: The G. A. R. Department of Ohio, 1,000,000 members; The Woman's Relief Corps, 12,000 members; The Personal Workers' League, many thousands strong.

OHIO GATEWAY OF EAST

VICTORY HERE FOR SUFFRAGE WILL GIVE CAUSE TREMENDOUS IMPETUS.

Five states, four of them in the east, are watching the suffrage fight in Ohio this year with the closest interest. These states will vote on suffrage in 1915, and it is conceded that a victory in Ohio will go far toward insuring victory in the 1915 contests.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are the eastern states affected, while Iowa, in the middle west, also plans to vote on a suffrage amendment next year.

Ohio is only one of seven states that are witnessing suffrage campaigns this year, but it is the largest of them all and the most easterly of any state that ever voted on the subject. The other states are Nevada, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri.

In a sense, Ohio is the frontier of the suffrage movement, for progressive measures, generally speaking, move from west to east, just as the earlier course of civilization moved from east to west.

BRYAN AND CLARK VOTE "YES."

WH Support Suffrage Amendment in Their States.

The most prominent citizens of two states that vote on suffrage this year have declared in favor of political equality. They are William J. Bryan and Champ Clark, respectively secretary of state and speaker of the national house.

Both of them belong to the Democratic party, which has gone on record in congress as opposed to national suffrage measures, yet each when confronted with the question in his own state was most outspoken in favor of permitting women to exercise the right of the ballot.

"I have given careful attention to the suffrage question for 15 years," said Bryan, "and feel bound to say that the reasons urged for its support seem sound, while the objections brought against it do not appeal to me."

"It is only a question of time when women will vote in every state," said Speaker Clark. "I believe that by 1917 votes for women will be practically universal."

SHOW WOMEN REALLY WANT IT

Suffrage Parade Convinced Many Who Were Skeptical.

The greatest blow ever struck for suffrage in Ohio is the way disinterested men speak of the suffrage parade in Cleveland Oct. 3. Seven thousand marchers took part. Spectators crowded every available inch for a full half mile.

Every county in the state was represented, as well as every occupation and every degree of wealth. Rich women, poor women, tall women, short women, old women and young girls marched side by side.

"I am amazed those people who think that the suffrage agitation is kept up by just a few cranks," said Mrs. Charles S. Brooks, chairman of the Cuyahoga County Woman Suffrage Association.

WHY I BECAME AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

Why Woman Suffrage Failed in the Suffrage States.

(BY FLORENCE GOFF SCHWARZ.)

The following is the third installment of a series of articles by Florence Goff Schwarz, business secretary of the Cincinnati Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Woman has always been recognized as possessing spiritual and moral qualities superior to those of men. She has been the refining influence which has raised man from the savage to a cultured, intelligent being. Admitting these facts, why then, has her influence worked for naught, even for detriment in states where she has been enfranchised. The answer is simple. It is because politics, the outside world for women, is in direct contradiction to nature's intention and therefore fundamentally wrong. Force her, if you will, into political fields and she will not vote! She will not attend primaries, neither will she go to the polls. Never, in the entire history of the suffrage states, has there been a single case on record where the majority of the women have voted in any state. Judging from the eagerness of the suffragists to win the ballot and to correct all evil, one would naturally think that all women would go to the polls, would fall over one another in the keenness of their desire to vote. Not so; the record of six of the suffrage states at the last presidential election shows that but 47 per cent of the women voted, while in six adjoining non-suffrage states 69 per cent of the men voted. In spite of the fact that the eyes of the world were directed toward Illinois, that suffragists were pleading with the women of that state to make a splendid showing in order to assist the winning of the vote in other states; that wealthy women gave the use of their automobiles and furnished nurses for the babies; and, in spite of the fact that one woman, Mrs. Blazi, a midwife for three generations, collected 500 votes from her former patients, Illinois showed but a 25 per cent vote of the women on April 7, 1914. Ninety-three per cent of the men in California registered in 1912 and only about 27 per cent of the women. In San Francisco there was approximately but one woman in eight who was interested enough to take the trouble to register and go to the polls. In 1913, in three precincts in San Francisco, not a woman voted at a city election. In 49 out of 673 precincts there was an average of less than ten votes per precinct by women. The Los Angeles Times of March 26, 1913, says: "The vote of the women was disappointing, yet the suffragists carried on an active campaign, attended and spoke at all day meetings, and even worked at their headquarters on Easter Sunday."

This conclusively proves that women care little for politics. The game was new both in California and Illinois; all those interested in suffrage were intensely anxious to take advantage of the newly-acquired franchise, and worked zealously to bring out their reluctant sister women, but to no avail. It is well to remember this when hearing the oft-repeated slogan, "Suffrage is bound to come." It might come if the majority of the women were interested in politics, but they are not. What kind of women do go to the polls? Is it those who will vote for the uplift and reform promised by the suffragists? It is the radical woman who is always in the van of new schemes; the woman of the underworld, who votes for her own protection; the suffragist, of course, will vote in order to hold up her ideals; then comes the purchasable woman, the one who has inaugurated in Colorado the term, "the new bribe." These make up the small percentage of women who go to the polls. The ones who could bring about reforms are still following out the plan their mothers and grandmothers followed before them. They are contributing, service to the government by remaining at home, training their children, making their homes livable and sanitary, and no inducement, no blare of trumpet or flash of banner can entice them away from their God-given appointment. They have proved that when suffrage is forced upon them they will not accept it, nor do they feel distinctly obligated to discharge its responsibilities. In order to do so they would have to choose between those and responsibilities still greater and they stick to their old duties because it is fundamentally right that they should.

(To Be Continued.)

MOTHERS' REAL PLACE

Grace Duffield Goodwin, in Theory vs. Fact, says: "We do not need women to mother the government. We do not need to see the 'mother spirit' in the supreme court. We need mothers where mothering counts—in personal contact with the lives of individual children. This is being made a matter of legislation when it should be parental control and parental love. We need better fathers and mothers, better homes, the family still the social unit with a common interest and sympathy. We do not need more women politicians, or women office seekers, or more women street orators—which type are appearing in this suffrage agitation far too frequently for safety."

HON. WARREN G. HARDING



Republican Candidate for United States Senator

JUDGE THOMAS S. JONES



Republican Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE E. S. MATTHIAS



Republican Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE THOMAS A. JONES of Jackson, Ohio, one of the Republican nominees for supreme court judge, is a judge of the court of appeals in the fourth appellate district, composed of fifteen counties in southeastern Ohio. He has served longer on this appellate bench than any of its judges except one—and is well qualified by training and experience for a service on our supreme bench.

After seventeen years of law practice he was elected to the circuit court in 1900; he was re-elected in 1906; and was again re-elected in 1912 to the court of appeals on the non-partisan ballot. That his qualifications and service merited the approval of his constituency in the fifteen counties of his district is shown by the result of that election. Although the Democratic gubernatorial candidate carried his district by about 8,000 plurality, Judge Jones carried it by nearly 7,000.

In 1911, Judge Jones was the chief justice of the circuit courts of Ohio. He is 55 years of age and a graduate of the Ohio University, which has conferred upon him the degree of bachelor and master of arts.

"On the bench, Judge Jones brought to the discharge of his official duties, a thorough knowledge of law and equity, a strong passion for justice, a rigid integrity and hard common sense, which has made his judicial administration in this circuit court district a signal success, and which brought him almost a unanimous re-election."

—Chillicothe Scioto-Gazette.

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention.

No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your cold and soothes your cough away. Pleasant, antiseptic and healing. (Children like it. Get a 5c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our family cough and cold doctor," writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Ohio. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

—Subscribe for the Journal.

Hopeless Lung Trouble Cured.

Many recoveries from lung troubles are due to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It strengthens the lungs, checks the cough and gives relief at once. W. S. Wilkins, Gates, N. C., writes: "I used Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in a case given up as hopeless and it effected a complete cure." Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your cough is dry and hacking let it trickle down the throat, you will surely get relief. Only 25c at your druggist.